

flower gardens. It seems a pity that during the summer the work on so many parks should have been done by the New Yorkers who could not leave town of their accustomed seats in the shade. But the evil was inevitable and temporary, and it will be amply compensated for by the changed aspect of the parks. Mount Morris Square, the great public park of Harlem, has received a large share of attention from the Commissioners, who will in due time bestow similar attention upon High Bridge Park, and what- ever can be done for Morningside Park, which became part of the city property about the time when the Department of Public Parks was organized.

Meanwhile, the New Yorkers who are beginning to return from their summer vacation behold with surprise and delight the improvement of our city parks and the eagerness with which the people and the children of the people avail themselves of the incalculable blessings of air, light, shade, flowers and fountains, supplied by these parks to all classes of the community. The books of the Bureau of Accounts bear witness to the strict observance of all the economy compatible with enterprises so vast and magnificent as those entrusted to the Commissioners. No enlightened citizen can begrudge the cost of undertakings which, for generations to come, will contribute immeasurably to the happiness and welfare of New York, and which will help it to win, in addition to its well-earned title of the City of Churches, national and world-wide fame as a beautiful city.

#### Thompson—Iskrip—Morrill.

The Rev. Alexander R. Thompson, D. D., pastor of St. Paul's Reformed church, in West Fortieth street, in this city, is an honored member of a family which has adorned, and still adorns, the Christian ministry. He is a man a little above the middle height, slightly bald, and with heavy flowing beard and rather pleasing appearance. Yesterday his return from the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific was warmly hailed by his people, who showed their affection in floral offerings and designs; but the day and the occasion were made subservient to a plain and simple statement of the Gospel of Christ in its fulness and blessing. In the ritual of the Church the Doctor exhibits more of the priest than some of his ministerial brethren in his own denomination; but in his sermons the priest is hidden in the man. And the congregation listening to his words must recognize that it is not Dr. A. R. Thompson so much as it is a sinner saved by grace who is telling them of his own blessed experience and of the richness and freeness of that grace which saved him and which is offered to all mankind as well. Before the church's vacation the trustees and members decided to make it a free church, and to depend wholly upon the voluntary offerings of the people for support. The number of free churches in the city is largely on the increase, and there is a manifest tendency to offer greater facilities, if not inducements, to the masses to hear the Gospel. They cannot hear it in greater simplicity or purity anywhere than they will find it proclaimed in St. Paul's Reformed church by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, whose morning sermon yesterday will be found in another column of the HERALD to-day. The Doctor has promised his people a series of lecture room or Sabbath evening talks concerning his experiences and what he saw and heard during his vacation trip across the Continent, and we have no doubt they would be interesting to the general public also.

The Rev. John S. Iskrip, now a member of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Church, was formerly and for many years stationed in this city and vicinity, and is, therefore, well known here. His last appointment among us was in Greene street Methodist Episcopal church, where he found it, as his successor also finds it, uphill work to gather a congregation or build up a church. With the Rev. William P. Corbett and others he went to Baltimore a year or more ago. Mr. Iskrip seems to be the acknowledged leader of the "sanctified" hosts of Methodism, and there has been greater demand for such as he in the regions further south than there is just here. As the chief of the National Camp Meeting Association he has recently earned for himself a national reputation, traveling across the Continent with his big tent and preaching to Gentiles and Latter Day Saints, Chinese and Africans, Irish and Americans alike, the Gospel of holiness and true salvation. He has travelled thirteen thousand miles and held over three hundred and thirty open air services during the past five months. Mr. Iskrip is a small man, of stout build and rather coarse features, without beard, and now passing middle life; but in the pulpit he is as bold and fiery and zealous as a young convert, and this very boldness and zeal has sometimes offended weak brethren. It is not always necessary for a man to say bold things in a bold way, and we fear there are few ministers in our day or in this land who combine the zeal and independence of Paul with the meekness and simplicity and Christian forbearance of that noble saint. Rev. Mr. Iskrip's earnestness is, however, highly commendable and worthy of imitation. Last evening he preached to the Forty-third street Methodist Episcopal church (Rev. L. H. King pastor) on Christ the all and in all—the ritual, the prophecies, the histories and the doctrines of the Old and New Testaments and in the experiences of living Christians everywhere. It was almost wholly an experimental sermon, as nearly all his discourses are, but it lacked the "hallooish fire" which he sometimes throws into them, and consequently there were few audible demonstrations of approval.

The Rev. C. W. Morrill, rector of St. Alban's Protestant Episcopal church, in Forty-seventh street, near Lexington avenue, who created something of a sensation here a few years ago in establishing a ritualistic church—which, though Protestant in name, should rival any Catholic church in the city in its high churchism, and should protest only against Protestantism—is a low sized, stout built man, of extremely priestly appearance, but evidently not the spirit, which he manifest-

ed on the earliest opportunity afterward. As it appeared in a lawsuit a few months ago, the church and its appointments were paid for largely by a few ladies, one of whom had been at great personal expense of time and money to further the project, in the full faith that the latter would be repaid her; but the rector and vestry, as it appeared, had at first evaded and then denied the claim, payment of which was then sought through the courts. There is nothing remarkable in Mr. Morrill's style and manner in the pulpit, and there is less in his matter, if we except the freedom and frequency with which the Virgin, and the saints and angels, and the doctrine of transubstantiation, and other extravagances, are introduced in his sermons, which he always reads from manuscript. These things may be considered, to some extent, remarkable in a Protestant pulpit, but Mr. Morrill, like young converts generally, is carried away by his zeal, and a stranger going into St. Alban's would more readily conceive himself to be listening to a Catholic priest expounding the doctrines of the Roman Church, than he would were he in St. Ann's. The congregations are usually fair, sometimes large, but St. Alban's shows signs of retrogression, the novelty of its ritualistic show having abated. Mr. Morrill's example, however, has been followed by two or three other churches in different parts of the city, but their success in this line can hardly be said to be achieved.

#### A Chance for Cheap Beef in Our Markets.

It is known that while the people of this city and of the Northern States generally are paying a high price for beef, that most necessary article of food, cattle are so abundant in Texas that they are slaughtered there for their hides, tallow, horns and hoofs. There is no market for the meat. It is estimated that there are ten millions of cattle in Texas, and that they increase beyond the means of using them profitably. In South America and some other parts of the world cattle are still more numerous. Some few years ago General Monjas, of Venezuela, offered to sell a gentleman of this city a hundred thousand head of cattle, running wild on the plains, for seventy-five thousand American dollars. Had there been any effectual means of preserving the meat our country might have been supplied with plenty at a low price. Latterly, we understand, a plan has been devised, by a new kind of refrigerator, to preserve meat in all its freshness for an indefinite period, as well as fruits and other perishable articles of food, while in transportation either by vessels at sea or on railroads. During the hottest part of last month the steamship Fire Fly took from Texas to Philadelphia eight hundred and eighty quarters of fresh beef in these refrigerators, and the meat was in the best condition, though killed three weeks before it was landed and transported in hot midsummer weather. It is said the next cargo will be brought to this city. From these facts there is reason to hope the vast abundance of meat food found in Texas and other parts of the world may soon be brought in such large quantities to New York and other Northern markets as to reduce the price materially of this prime necessity of life.

The FRAIL FEMALES of Washington have been ordered away from that city by Wednesday next, and all disreputable houses have been ordered closed. Since the organization of the Territorial government a strong penchant for virtue and morality has seized the city authorities. After the present effective effort in that direction it is to be presumed that Congressmen will have to walk a very straight path indeed to avoid falling into the hands of these unflinching conservators of public decency.

#### Personal Intelligence.

M. O. Wheeler, of Japan, and Governor J. N. Johnson, of Nevada, are at the Star Hotel. Mr. P. V. Hickey, a well-known journalist of this city, sailed for Europe on Saturday last in the steamer City of Washington.

City Chamberlain Bradley and family arrived from Europe last night in the steamship City of Brussels.

#### WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11—11 A. M. Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours. The high barometer, which extended westward over the lakes, and the barometric depression on the lower lakes is rapidly disappearing. The pressure has risen rapidly in the South Atlantic States, and no area of low barometer now exists there. Cloudy weather, with light rain, has prevailed on the lower lakes during the day, but has cleared away, and partially cloudy weather is now reported from New England. Northerly winds have diminished on the South Atlantic coast, with clearing weather, and have increased on the New England coast. Clouds and light rains continue in Kansas and Nebraska. The temperature has fallen decidedly over the upper lakes and Ohio Valley, and has risen on the lower lakes and on New England.

Probabilities. Clear weather with light and fresh winds will probably continue on Monday over the lakes, East and Middle States, partially cloudy and clear weather from Virginia to Missouri and southwards, with light northerly and local winds.

#### STORM ON LAKE ERIE.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 10, 1871. Another very severe storm took place on Lake Erie on Saturday night and Sunday morning. The schooner Mary B. Hale left this port for Buffalo with a cargo of coal on Saturday, and went on the bar at the mouth of Euclid Creek, twelve miles east of Cleveland. On Sunday morning a tug with a lifeboat went from here to her assistance and found the vessel sunk in twelve feet of water and her crew in communication with the shore. The large Jacques Catter, loaded with staves, from Toledo to Buffalo, was struck by the gale of Commodore and became waterlogged. She reached Cleveland with the loss of her cargo and her deck load. The schooner Golden Rule is reported ashore near Dover last, but no particulars have been received.

#### THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLAR FIRE.

Fire broke out about a quarter past three o'clock yesterday afternoon in the umbrella factory No. 318, 320 and 322 East Forty-eighth street, and before the flames could be extinguished it had damaged the stock and machinery to the amount of \$30,000, insured for \$50,000, in the Knickerbocker, Equitable and Brooklyn companies.

#### VIEWS OF THE PAST.

1860—The Italian troops under General Cialdini and Fanti entered the Papal territory to aid the insurgents.  
1814—Battle of Champaillon; the British fleet of Commodore Downie almost annihilated by that of the Americans under Commodore McDonough.  
1777—The British under General Howe's army defeated the British under General Howe.  
1649—Ingenua, Ireland, taken by Cromwell's army. The Garrison of the city and others to the number of 3000 were put to the sword.

## FRANCE.

### Evacuation of the Departments Around Paris.

General Manteuffel, Commander of the German Army of Occupation, Dining with President Thiers—Death of the Vice Admiral of the French Navy—Conspiracy in Toulon.

#### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Sept. 10, 1871. General Manteuffel, commander of the German army of occupation, after announcing yesterday the consent of his government to the evacuation of the departments around Paris, dined with President Thiers and Generals Ducrot and Chanzy.

The northern forts will be evacuated first, after which the troops will be withdrawn from other points at the rate of 5,000 daily.

DEATH OF VICE ADMIRAL COUNT WILLAUMEZ. Count Louis-Eduard Bonin Willaumez, Vice Admiral of the French navy, died yesterday, aged sixty-three years.

CONSPIRACY AT TOULON. A conspiracy has been discovered at Toulon to burn the arsenal and liberate the convicts.

LEYING FOR THE GOVERNMENT DEMANDS. Minister Pouvion-Querier has introduced in the Assembly, as a provisional and temporary measure, a bill levying one-tenth of the proposed increase in taxation to meet the immediate demands of the government. The bill finds considerable opposition in the Chamber.

TYPHOID FEVER IN PARIS. The number of deaths in Paris during the past week was 945. The returns show that typhoid fever is increasing and becoming epidemic.

## SPAIN.

### A CARLIST RIOT IN MADRID.

The Adherents of Don Carlos Suppressed by the Military and Civil Authorities—Subscriptions to the Spanish Loan.

#### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Sept. 10, 1871. A disturbance was attempted by the adherents of Don Carlos in Ordoz (droopost). It was easily suppressed by the local military and civil authorities. The subscriptions to the Spanish loan exceed 745,000,000 pesetas.

It is officially announced that subscriptions to the amount of seven times the total of the new loan have been received.

## ROME.

Cardinal Bonaparte a Messenger from Napoleon to the Pope—The Clerical Party and the "Reds" Preparing for a Demonstration—Trouble Anticipated.

#### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 10, 1871. Cardinal Bonaparte has gone to Rome. He carries with him a letter from Napoleon to the Pope. The clerical party in Rome are preparing for a demonstration on the 20th inst.

The "reds" are resolved to make a counter demonstration, and trouble is anticipated.

## ENGLAND.

Funeral of James Benbow, the Tyne Carman—A Great Concourse Witnessed the Interment—Movements of the Emperor of Brazil.

#### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 10, 1871. The funeral of Benbow, the Tyne carman, took place to-day at Newcastle. The attendance was extraordinary. Some accounts represent the number of people who witnessed the burial at 100,000. The concourse was so great that the cemetery where the remains were deposited was much damaged.

THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL. The Emperor of Brazil and the Queen of the Netherlands will visit Italy this autumn.

## GERMANY.

Movements of the Emperor Wilhelm.

#### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Sept. 10, 1871. The Emperor Wilhelm has arrived at Constance.

## BELGIUM.

Continued Trade Troubles in Brussels.

#### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 10, 1871. The labor troubles continue here. The masters will commence a "lock-out" on Tuesday.

## TURKEY.

Ministerial Promotions in the Cabinet of the Porte.

#### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 10, 1871. Server Efendi Mostekhar has been raised to the dignity of Pasha, and appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

General Essad Pasha, Commander of the First Army Corps, has been appointed Minister of War.

#### DISCOVERY OF ANOTHER ASTEROID.

URICA, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1871. Prof. C. H. F. Peters, of Litchfield Observatory, Hamilton College, announces the discovery of another asteroid. It was first noticed at one o'clock Saturday morning. Two hours observation revealed a decided motion, making its planetary nature certain. It is of the eleventh magnitude and will probably be one hundred and sixteen of the Asteroid group. Its position in right ascension is 10 hours, fifteen minutes and south declination three degrees, forty-five minutes.

#### TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

No deaths from yellow fever have occurred in Charleston within the last week.

The examination of John Jefferson, in regard to an alleged attempt to poison his wife by giving her strychnine, resulted in his discharge.

The demagogue in Bangor, Me., has nominated candidates for Representatives, as follows:—Graham L. Boynton, Amos M. Rogers and William L. Pearson.

A boat named Taber L. Green, aged sixteen, was drowned in Narragansett Bay, near Wickford, on the 10th, while sailing. His body has not yet been recovered.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired in Penn. yesterday in honor of the late Governor of the State.

Reverend A. D. Hall, D. D., who has been the pastor of the Third Free Will Baptist Church of Rochester for more than thirty years, died yesterday morning. His funeral will take place on Tuesday.

A building situated above the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Union, Md., was struck by lightning on Saturday last, and the building was destroyed.

The junction railroad bridge at Cambridge City, Indiana, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is not less than \$75,000. There is no fire insurance on the bridge.

A portable engine, situated outside the main building of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is not less than \$75,000. There is no fire insurance on the engine.

## THE MEXICAN PIRATES.

### Full Account of the Attack Upon American Shipping in the Gulf of Mexico.

Hand-to-Hand Fight on the Deck of the Brothers—A Gallant Defence—Eight or Ten of the Mexicans Killed.

#### WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1871.

Information has been received here that the American bark Harvest Home, Captain Dickey, arrived at Galveston on Wednesday morning, bringing Captain Thurston and crew of the American bark Brothers. They give the particulars of the engagement of the coast of Minatitlan, Mexico.

A special despatch from Galveston to the New Orleans Times says the two vessels were loading at Minatitlan with mahogany and other freight for Europe. For some had conduct Captain Thurston had ironed one or two of his sailors, and their friends ashore, hearing of it, made a demand for the prisoners. Captain Thurston refused to give them up, saying he was fully able to control and take care of his own men. He was told his life was in danger and he must give up the men. This occurred on board. The captain returned to his vessel and found Captain Dickey on board, who was there on a friendly visit. Shortly afterward a party of Mexicans, eight or ten in number, came out from the shore, pulled alongside the Brothers and got on board, protesting at the time the greatest friendship for their leader. Roman Tipold, clerk for the consignee of Captain Thurston's vessel, was the only one who spoke English. While seated around the cabin, as if by a preconcerted plan, the Mexicans sprung to their feet and with drawn revolvers and cutlasses demanded the surrender of the ship. The captain shouted "never," at the same time making an effort to secure the arms of the nearest man, which was the clerk. The mate of the vessel rushing forward with the Captain's revolver shot and killed Tipold.

By this time all hands had come on deck and a hand-to-hand fight ensued. Eight of the attacking party were killed and two made their escape. Captain Thurston, knowing if he remained there he would be attacked by a superior force, made sail, slipped his anchor and tried to get to sea. The small boats, not having time to secure even a drop of water or anything to eat.

In the meantime Captain Dickey had returned to his ship. True to his anticipations, Captain Thurston saw two boats come out from the shore and pull directly towards his vessel, as he supposed, to board her. He put to sea, out of their reach, and beat about until picked up by Captain Dickey on the night of the 28th, having been nearly thirty hours without food or water.

On the night of the 21st a party of some seventy or eighty strong came out from shore, and when within a short distance of Captain Dickey opened fire on his vessel. This party was armed with rifles and a howitzer. The captain reserved his fire until the enemy were within three boats' length of his ship, and then let it at them, and they retired immediately to the shore. A breeze springing up Captain Dickey got under weigh, steering for the nearest American port, which was Galveston. The wounded men of both vessels have been sent to the hospital.

There are only four vessels now in the North Atlantic fleet—namely, the Nantasket, Shawmut, Nipsic and Swatara—the others having been withdrawn since the 1st of January. A month ago one of them made a cruise from Yucatan to Tampico, returning every day. It was overtaken by the outrages were committed on the bark Brothers and Harvest Home. The Treasury Department has transferred the bark Brothers to the service of the United States to the Department of State, the latter awaits further orders before taking action in the premises.

## THE REVERE DISASTER.

### Verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the Railroad Collision.

Conductor Nowland, Engineer Brown, Depot-master Lunt and the President and Directors of the Eastern Railroad Declared Responsible for the Accident.

#### BOSTON, Sept. 10, 1871.

The Coroner's jury on the Eastern Railroad disaster, after being in session until two o'clock this morning, agreed upon a verdict, which was transmitted to Coroner Forsyth and approved by him about four o'clock this afternoon. The following is the verdict:

That the persons then and there lying dead came to their death through a collision of trains on the Eastern Railroad at about twenty minutes past eight o'clock on the evening of the 20th of August, near the railroad depot in Revere.

Now the jury further find that the direct collision was caused by the negligence of John S. Nowland, conductor of the Revere train, who was ordered by the Revere train to stop at the depot at Revere directly before the collision, and could and should have seen the tail light of the Revere train, and avoided the collision. The jury further find that Samuel C. Lunt, depot master at Boston, was negligent in not seeing that the Revere train was ordered by the Revere train to stop at the depot at Revere directly before the collision, and could and should have seen the tail light of the Revere train, and avoided the collision.

The jury further find that the Revere train was ordered by the Revere train to stop at the depot at Revere directly before the collision, and could and should have seen the tail light of the Revere train, and avoided the collision. The jury further find that the Revere train was ordered by the Revere train to stop at the depot at Revere directly before the collision, and could and should have seen the tail light of the Revere train, and avoided the collision.

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## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

### Opening of the Musical Season.

The musical season of 1871-72, about which such high expectations are formed, will commence this evening, at Steinway Hall, with a complete novelty, the first performance of the Vienna Ladies' orchestra, assisted by Miss Anna Elzer, the young prima donna of thirteen years, and Herr Müller, a baritone from the fatherland. After this troupe come in rapid succession Wachtel in German opera, at the Stadt Theatre, Dobbs's English ballad quartet, the Patena-Rosa English Opera Company and the Nilsson Italian Opera Troupe. Thus it will be seen the opening of the season lacks nothing in the way of novelty and brilliancy.

#### Musical and Theatrical Notes.

Ed. Barker commences in Albany, N. Y., on September 11, at the Capitol Theatre.

Miss Carson and children open at the Howard Athenaeum, Boston, on the 18th inst.

Little Henderson plays through the New England circuit, commencing on the 18th inst.

C. Kimm, Dutch vocalist and comedian, commences at the Howard, Boston, on the 18th inst.

Jenny Hughes, serio-comic vocalist, opens in Baltimore, at the Front Street Theatre, on October 2.

M. W. Leflingwell continues in Boston the coming week, and opens in Rochester, N. Y., on the 25th inst.

Lupo and Antonio, the dancers, close their present engagement in Boston, at the Howard Athenaeum, on September 21.

Dodie Bidwell is the star of the dramatic season at the Trimbale Opera House, Albany, N. Y., commencing there on the 18th inst.

Joseph Jefferson opens in Cincinnati in "Rip Van Winkle" on the 18th inst., at Pike's Opera House, under John T. Ford's management.

Fanny Burr, the soprano, late of Niblo's Garden and now at Hooley's Opera House, Chicago, has made a hit as Helen in the "Hunchback."

Professor J. L. Davis, with his six performing dogs, closes the season on the 18th inst., and opens at the Capitol Theatre, Albany, N. Y., on the 19th.

The dramatic company engaged by Colonel T. Alston Brown for the Greenleaf Brothers for their theatre at Galveston, Texas, sailed on the 8th inst.

Louis, comedian, commences at the Trimbale, Varieties, Pittsburgh, on September 11, for three weeks, and the Howard Athenaeum, Boston, on October 2.

## MUSICAL REVIEW.

J. N. Pattison & Co. publish a little waltz by Pradel called "My Darling." All Pradel's waltzes are sui generis; they have a peculiar charm and quaintness about them that distinguishes them from all others. We might add also that, simple as these little gems may appear, it is necessary to hear them played by the composer in order to appreciate them fully.

Pattison's exquisite little song "Shut the Door Softly," is meeting with great favor, and many editions are already exhausted.

Louis Berge publishes a song of his own called "By Those Bright Tresses of Gold." The melody is fresh and pleasing, and march-like in character. It is dedicated to Mr. E. J. Shandley. The same composer has written some spirited marches, and seems to be better adapted for that style of composition than for anything else.

William Hall & Co. publish a song by William Vincent Wallace, entitled "The Name upon the Tree." The melody has all the spontaneity characteristic of this composer, but it is rather uninteresting. The publishers should have the Poetaster by Julien, which they issued some time since, rearranged for the piano, as in its present form many of its best and most telling points are lost in consequence of the incompetency or carelessness of the arranger. It is a pity that such a new work should be lost to the parlor or concert, as it is now in its present mangled form.

William A. Pond & Co. have a song which they seem to know nothing about, and which is worth a score of their other publications. This is "Opert's Song," "Dreaming Eyes," for which it is once heard in public and taken up by some favored publisher, who, by the way, is not a composer, but a publisher. The song is a very good one, and certainly one of the very best of the kind. It is a song of great beauty and interest, and is well adapted for the parlor or concert.

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